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The FATS and OILS SITUATION

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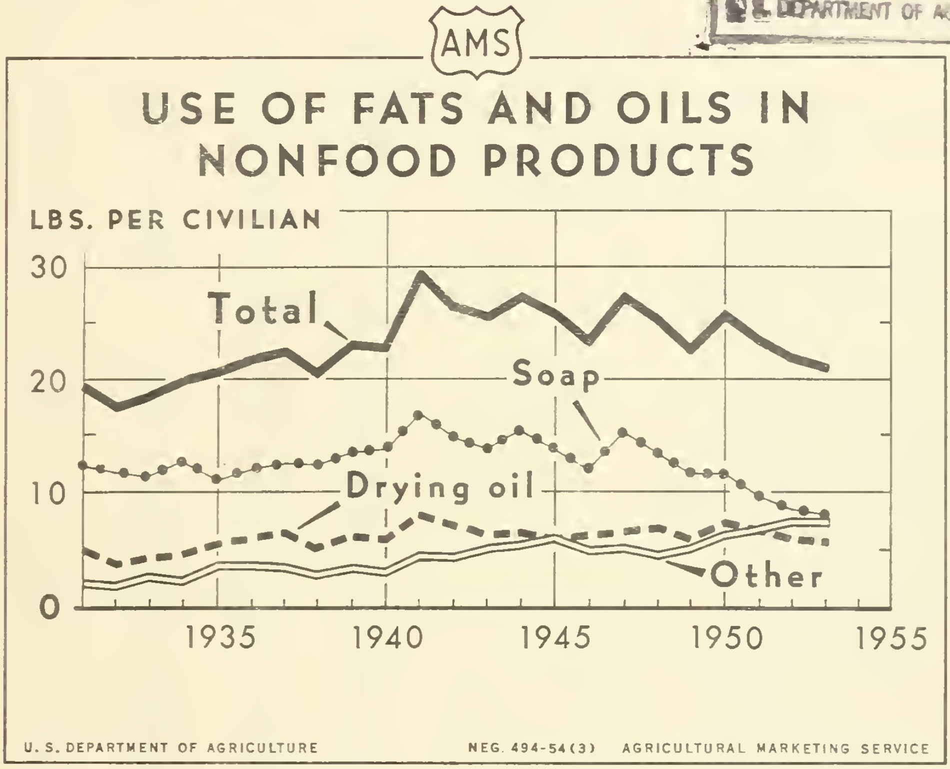

USE OF FATS AND OILS IN NONFOOD PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 494-54(3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Nonfood uses of fats and oils continued to decline in 1953, totaling 21.1 pounds per person. This is nearly one pound less than a year earlier and the lowest since 1938. Practically all of the drop was in soap uses as drying oils were down slightly and other uses remained the same.

The downward trend in soap and drying oil uses of fats and oils reflects increased competition from nonfat and low fat content products. Disappearance of fats and oils in nonfood uses in 1954 probably will continue to decline because of the slackening in general economic activity and competition from other commodities.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

Item	February		1953	1954	
	1952	1953	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	13.6	---	---	---	---
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	83.8	66.6	66.6	65.9	65.8
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	83.1	65.2	65.0	63.8	63.7
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	38.8	30.1	22.8	22.6	22.6
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	33.8	25.0	18.2	18.0	18.0
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y.	34.5	25.8	19.0	18.8	18.8
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	12.5	19.8	19.5	19.3	17.9
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	13.6	20.8	20.6	20.2	19.3
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)	17.3	25.0	25.0	24.5	24.0
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	14.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York	24.1	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	13.1	13.7	13.8	13.2	13.4
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	19.1	19.5	20.8	20.4	19.7
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.2	14.2	13.0	12.3	12.6
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	14.6	16.5	15.3	14.8	15.0
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	20.7	22.8	20.6	19.9	19.6
Degras, common, barrels, New York	13.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	25.0	31.0	19.6	18.6	19.8
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	5.4	4.0	7.0	6.9	7.8
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	4.7	3.5	4.8	5.8	6.8
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	11.4	7.9	15.9	15.3	15.9
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.3	9.3	17.9	16.9	17.0
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.7	12.0	20.6	20.5	20.8
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	18.0	14.8	15.3	14.8	14.0
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	19.7	17.4	18.0	17.6	16.8
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	26.0	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	13.8	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.5
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	34.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	28.0	26.1	18.6	18.5	22.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	19.0	10.6	18.8	18.6	18.5
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	12.5	6.8	12.7	11.8	11.9
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	29.6	34.4	31.7	30.8	---
Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York	15.8	15.0	---	---	---
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	16.7	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.0
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	14.9	22.9	16.2	17.4	17.8
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	21.9	32.0	25.2	24.7	25.1
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	22.0	16.6	16.2	16.3	16.6
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	---	---	---	---	---
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	37.2	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	10.7	12.6	12.6	12.1	12.5
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	15.3	19.1	19.4	18.9	18.6
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	26.5	24.8	25.4	25.0	25.3
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	21.5	22.2	23.2	22.8	22.0
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	15.1	12.5	12.8	12.8	13.8
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	8.7	5.5	9.7	8.0	8.9
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	5.7	3.9	5.8	6.5	7.4
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	4.9	3.5	5.0	6.6	6.8
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	43.4	31.5	24.9	25.2	25.6
Tung oil, tanks, New York	41.8	29.9	23.4	23.7	23.8

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.

2/ Near-by futures.

3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Commodity Stabilization Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERV.
The fats and oils situation. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv.
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THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 24, 1954

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary and Outlook	3
Recent Developments	4
Nonfood uses of Fats and Oils	14

SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Prices of soybeans probably will continue strong this spring and summer. Total supplies of beans this year are the smallest since 1949, exports are expected to reach a new peak of over 40 million bushels and prices of soybean oil, and possibly soybean meal, are likely to average higher than in the first half of March.

Supplies of edible fats and oils except butter in commercial channels are expected to be tight during the latter part of the crop year which ends September 30, 1954. Total commercial supplies of food fats, except butter, in 1953-54 is estimated at 7,850 million pounds. Tenders of 1953 crop cottonseed oil to CCC, under the support program for cottonseed, through March 17, 1954 totaled about 325 million pounds, refined basis, leaving commercial supplies at about 7,525 million. Disappearance is expected to total about 7,350 million pounds, with domestic food and nonfood use accounting for 6,300 million and exports from commercial supplies the remainder. This would reduce ending commercial stocks (October 1, 1954) to about 175 million pounds. There is little likelihood that commercial stocks can be reduced to this level and some cottonseed oil probably will be purchased from CCC. This indicates some increase in prices of edible vegetable oils as the CCC has announced that it will not sell its cottonseed oil for domestic use at less than 15 cents per pound (crude, Valley basis, f.o.b. tank cars at mills) through next August. This is about 2 cents per pound above current market prices.

Early season prospects indicate that supplies of food fats, including butter, in the crop year beginning October 1, 1954 will be the largest of record. Beginning stocks, including those owned by CCC, may be slightly less than last year's peak but production is expected to reach a new high. A sharp increase in production of soybean oil (including the oil equivalent of exported soybeans) and a moderate increase in lard over a year earlier will more than offset reduced output of cottonseed oil. Production of butter is expected to be near this year's total.

More lard and grease are anticipated in 1954-55 mainly because of an intended 4 percent increase over a year earlier in the 1954 spring pig crop and a probable increase in the 1954 fall pig crop. Yields of lard per hog slaughtered next year also are likely to be above this year's comparatively low level. When slaughter is relatively low, as it is this year, yields often are reduced because a greater percentage of the available fat may be used in maintaining supplies of pork and fat cuts. When slaughter moves upward, the reverse often is true.

The number of cattle on farms rose 1 percent during 1953 to a peak on January 1, 1954. Cattle slaughter in 1954-55 is expected to be at least as large as in the current crop year which should result in a continued high output of tallow.

Farmers' intentions as of March 1 indicate a 13 percent increase over last year in the soybean acreage to be harvested as beans. The increase reflects diversion of land from wheat, corn and cotton because of acreage allotments on these crops and the currently favorable soybean prices. Plans may be more uncertain than usual because individual farm allotments for corn were not known when farmers filled out their intentions reports about March 1, although they were generally aware of the over-all reduction allotted to their State.

Indications are for a 3 percent increase in land planted to peanuts. Peanuts to be picked and threshed are under acreage controls and the allotment for the 1954 crop is 4 percent smaller than a year earlier. However, the 1954 picked and threshed acreage could be larger than last year if farmers pick and thresh a larger percentage of their allotments than they did a year ago. Some of the increase in planted acreage may reflect land taken out of cotton and intended for "hogging off."

The first indications of cotton acreage will not be available until July. However, the Department of Agriculture has set acreage allotments for the 1954 cotton crop at 21.4 million acres. Usually, some farmers do not plant all their allotted acreage. Last year, the acreage in cultivation on July 1 totaled 25.4 million acres.

Based on farmers' intentions about March 1, the 1954 flaxseed crop would be the largest since 1948 and well in excess of estimated requirements. In addition, beginning stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil will be equal to about a year's domestic consumption.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Soybean Prices To Continue Strong

Total supplies of soybeans this crop year are the smallest since 1949, as drought sharply reduced production. Exports are expected to reach a new peak, leaving a comparatively small quantity available for crushing.

Table 2.- Indicated 1954 acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March intentions), with comparisons

Year	Soybeans				Flaxseed			Peanuts			
	Planted 1/	Harvested for beans	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Planted	Yield per acre planted	Production	Planted 1/	Picked and threshed	Yield per acre picked and threshed	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Average											
1937-41	8,754	4,126	18.6	76.7	2,305	8.5	19.6	2,363	1,818	767	1,395
1942-46	13,153	10,242	18.9	193.3	4,072	8.3	34.0	4,138	3,250	648	2,106
1944	13,118	10,245	18.8	192.1	2,887	7.5	21.7	3,851	3,068	678	2,081
1945	13,056	10,740	18.0	193.2	3,953	8.7	34.6	3,853	3,160	646	2,042
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203.4	2,641	8.6	22.6	3,883	3,141	649	2,038
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186.5	4,264	9.5	40.6	4,094	3,377	646	2,182
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227.2	5,121	10.7	54.8	3,824	3,296	709	2,336
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	5,348	8.0	43.0	2,765	2,308	808	1,865
1950	15,129	13,814	21.7	299.3	4,274	9.4	40.2	2,670	2,268	898	2,037
1951	15,190	13,545	20.9	282.5	4,116	8.4	34.7	2,592	2,009	834	1,676
1952	15,927	14,338	20.8	298.1	3,444	8.8	30.2	1,940	1,464	937	1,372
1953 2/	16,085	14,366	18.3	262.3	4,560	8.1	36.8	1,884	1,538	1,024	1,574
1954	3/18,075			4/340	3/5,583		5/46.0	3/1,942			6/1,300

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated.

4/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in the last 3 years and the 1948-52 average yield by States is obtained.

5/ Based upon the 1948-52 average yield by States.

6/ If the usual relation between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails and the 1948-52 average yield by States is obtained.

Exports of soybeans in the first 5 months of the present crop year (through February 1954) are estimated at 30 million bushels, over 10 million more than a year earlier. Most of the beans went to Japan, Formosa, Western Europe and Canada. Exports for the crop year are expected to total over 40 million bushels compared with the record of 32 million last year. For the March-September 1954 period, exports are expected to go mainly to Japan, with Formosa probably the second most important destination.

If this quantity is exported then about 200 million bushels, probably would be available for crushing, about 34 million less than a year earlier. Crushings through February 1954 are estimated at 102 million bushels, leaving less than 100 million to be crushed. Crushings in March-September 1953 totaled 128 million bushels.

At present, the value of the products at the mill from a bushel of soybeans is about $3.50 (11 pounds of oil at 13.3 cents per pound, tanks and 48.5 pounds of meal at $85.00 per ton, bulk, Decatur). The cost of the beans in March rose to the highest levels since July 1948. There appears to be practically no spread between the present value of the products and the cost of the beans. Soybean oil prices are rising and could increase about 2 cents above the present level. The price of soybean meal is expected to continue firm for the rest of the crop year. In fact, supplies of soybean meal this spring and summer are expected to be down sharply from a year earlier, which may result in some further price strengthening.

Table 3 .- Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop year basis

	Year beginning October					
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/	1954
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply						
Stocks, Oct. 1	3.2	2.9	4.2	3.6	10.1	3
Production	234.2	299.3	282.5	298.1	262.3	
Total supply	237.4	302.2	286.7	301.7	272.	
Disposition						
Crushed	195.3	252.0	244.3	234.4	203-198	
Exports	13.1	27.8	17.0	31.6	40-45	
Seed and feed	21.5	21.0	21.8	23.0	26	
Residual 2/	4.6	-2.8	-.1	2.6	---	

1/ Partly forecast.

2/ Includes fed to livestock on farms other than where produced, direct use for food and statistical discrepancies.

Tenders of Cottonseed Products are Diminishing

Through March 17, tenders of cottonseed products to CCC under the support program for 1953 crop cottonseed were as follows: Oil, 349 million pounds; meal 480 thousand tons; and linters, 321 thousand bales. Tenders have been reduced sharply during the past month or so as rising prices for meal have tended to bring the market value of the package above the CCC value. At present, market prices for meal are substantially greater than the CCC price while cottonseed oil prices are slightly above and linter prices are moderately below the CCC price.

The market value of the "package" during the rest of the crop year is likely to remain above the CCC value and tenders should be small. Prices received by producers for 1953 crop cottonseed have averaged near support--$50.50 per ton ($54.50, gin basis), basis grade (100). Total tenders of cottonseed oil from the 1952 crop were 875 million pounds, crude basis, nearly half of the oil produced.

27 Percent of 1953 Peanut Crop Under Support

Through March 10, farmers placed 425 million pounds of peanuts, farmers' stock basis, under support programs, equal to 27 percent of the crop. As of March 12, 248 million pounds remained under loan. Practically all of the difference were peanuts delivered to CCC. Commercial stocks of peanuts at the beginning of the crop year (September 1, 1953) totaled about 175 million pounds, farmers' stock basis. If commercial stocks at the end of the crop year are to remain about the same as at the beginning of the crop year, then well over 100 million pounds of the peanuts placed under support programs will have to be sold for edible use. This is based upon the same per person consumption of peanuts as a year earlier. Prices of peanuts likely would increase somewhat above current levels under such conditions.

From September 1, 1953 through March 10, CCC sold 340 million pounds of peanuts, farmers' stock basis. Of this total, 117 million were for domestic crushing, 219 million for crushing abroad and 4 million were exported for edible use.

Use of Food Fats Up; Edible Oil Prices Rise

Domestic disappearance of all food fats--edible vegetable oils, butter and lard--in the first 4 months of the present crop year (October 1953-January 1954) was up 5 percent. Increases in use of edible oils and butter more than offset a reduction in disappearance of lard. Exports (including soybeans and peanuts) are up from last year. Total supplies of food fats except lard are plentiful, but a large part of the stocks are owned by CCC in the form of cottonseed oil and butter. CCC stocks constitute a substantial part of the total supply.

Prices of edible oils have been trending upward in recent weeks after having dropped sharply in December. The lower price through early March probably is explained in part by the moderate drop in domestic disappearance in December-January from the preceding two months. However, total domestic disappearance for the 4 months was up 13 percent from a year earlier. Exports of oils in October-January were down moderately from the preceding year though the total is greater if the oil equivalent of exports of soybeans and peanuts are included.

The recent strengthening in prices reflects the tightening in commercial supplies. A large part of total stocks are held by the CCC and as production declines seasonally, commercial supplies will become increasingly small. CCC's selling price for its cottonseed oil for domestic use is about 2 cents per pound above the current market price for comparable cottonseed oil.

Lard Supplies Reduced

Production of lard in October 1953-January 1954 was 22 percent less than a year ago while total disappearance was down 17 percent. Hence, the usual large seasonal build-up of stocks hasn't taken place and prices have remained well above edible vegetable oil prices. Lower production reflects reduced slaughter and sharply lower yields. Yields per 100 pounds liveweight are the lowest in many years. This usually occurs when slaughter is cut sharply as more of the carcass of the hog is used in maintaining output of pork and fatcuts.

Butterfat Support Reduced to 75 Percent of Parity

It was announced in February that butterfat prices in the year beginning April 1, 1954 will be supported at 75 percent of parity compared with 90 percent the year before. The Chicago, New York, Seattle and San Francisco markets will be used as basing points for purchase prices for butter, with specified differentials for other areas. The purchase price at Chicago is 57.5 cents per pound, grade A or higher. Under the 1953-54 program the comparable price at Chicago was 65.75 cents per pound for grade A or higher.

Through March 17, 1954 of the 1953-54 marketing year, purchases of butter by CCC totaled 328 million pounds. CCC purchased 143 million pounds of butter in 1952-53, making a total of 471 million pounds for the two marketing years. So far the Corporation has disposed of about 157 million pounds.

In October 1953-January 1954, butter production was up 13 percent and consumption up 11 percent from the same period last year. The increase in consumption reflects the quantity disposed of by the Government under special programs such as sales to the military and uses in school lunch programs and other eligible domestic outlets, such as welfare and charitable organizations.

Tallow and Grease Prices Rise

Total disappearance of inedible tallow and greases in the first 4 months of the 1953-54 crop year (October 1953-January 1954) was much larger than a year ago. Thus, despite a record output, stocks declined in contrast to the usual seasonal increase. As a consequence, prices have trended upward since October and in mid-March were about 60 percent above the October average. Tallow and greases still are among the lowest priced fats in world trade and exports have been unusually heavy--going mainly to Japan, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. Domestic disappearance, at 546 million pounds, was greater than in the two previous years, thus reversing the downward trend of recent years. Total disappearance through the rest of the 1953-54 crop year probably will be great enough to keep stocks well below last year's level.

Increased Supplies of Coconut Oil in 1954 1/

Quantities of copra and coconut oil available for export in 1954 may increase after declining substantially in 1953 from a year earlier. In terms of copra equivalent, the combined 1953 exports of copra and coconut oil from the major producing countries--the Philippines, Indonesia, Ceylon, and Malaya--totaled an estimated 1,170,000 long tons, a drop of 13 percent from the 1,345,000 tons shipped in 1952. While net exports from Malaya may have exceeded slightly the previous year's volume, the quantity shipped from each of the other three countries was down appreciably.

Production of copra in the Philippines, where damage to coconut groves from typhoons in late 1952 was severe in some areas, is expected to increase 10 to 15 percent in 1954 from last year. In Indonesia, where exports of copra were cut back in 1953 despite an increase in production, steps have been taken to expand sales by extending to June 30, 1954, the reduction in the additional export duty on copra.

Although the world price for copra has remained at a relatively high level most of the time since last October, the price weakened significantly after mid-February. The price of coconut oil had been high in relation to other vegetable oils, and a downward adjustment was in order. However, this decline reflects in part the more optimistic outlook regarding increased production in 1954. A related factor also is the recent offering of large quantities of African palm kernels and palm-kernel oil--which, like coconut oil, are lauric oils--in the European market at reduced prices. Moreover, the United Kingdom's Ministry of Food is offering for sale sizable quantities of kernels and oils from its inventories in anticipation of the British Government's derationing butter, margarine and cooking fat on May 8, next, which will be followed on June 1 by the return to private trade the importation of certain oilseeds, oils, margarine, cooking fats, and animal fats other than lard. Perhaps a final factor in the price decline--apart from speculative influences in the market--has been the improved rate of whale catch in the Antartic in recent weeks. Whale oil is used extensively in Europe in the manufacture of margarine.

1/ Prepared by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. D. A.

Half Flaxseed Crop Placed Under Support; Some Likely to be Redeemed

Farmers had placed half of the 1953 flaxseed crop under support programs through January 31 the last day for such action. They put 18.4 million bushels under loans and purchase agreements. In addition, about 750 thousand bushels were purchased by CCC in Texas as a price support operation and were resold to the trade. Flaxseed prices have been below support so far this crop year.

The lower support price for 1954 crop flaxseed will encourage crushers of flaxseed and users of linseed oil to reduce their inventories to a minimum this spring. Nevertheless, it may be necessary for a substantial quantity of the flaxseed placed under support to be redeemed and sold commercially if estimated requirements for linseed oil are to be met. Prices have been rising in recent weeks and probably would have to increase about 20-25 cents from the present level ($3.90 per bushel, bulk, Minneapolis) before farmers would redeem sufficient flaxseed to meet current needs. Linseed oil prices have been increasing in recent weeks, probably reflecting a tightening in commercial supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil.

Table 4.- Flaxseed: Supplies and requirements for crop year ending June 30, 1954

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
	Mil. bu.		Mil. bu.
Requirements		Supplies	
Flaxseed needed for oil	1/28	1953 crop	36.8
Seed, feed, waste, etc.	4	Quantity under programs	2/17.9
Ending commercial stocks	1	"free" seed	18.9
Total	33		
Less		Commercial needs	25.5
Beginning commercial stocks	5	Less "free" supply	18.9
Reduction in beginning commercial linseed oil stocks	3/2.5	Apparent deficit	6.6
Total	7.5		
Commercial requirements from current crop	25.5		

1/ Domestic disappearance of about 550 million pounds of linseed oil, about same as year earlier. Disappearance in first half of the present crop year was the same as the year before. Exports are large but are from Government stocks.

2/ About 0.5 million bushels have been redeemed. Total under programs was 18.4 million.

3/ Commercial stocks of linseed oil last July 1 (the beginning of the present crop year) totaled about 130 million pounds. This level probably could be reduced about 40-50 million pounds, equivalent to nearly 2.5 million bushels of flaxseed.

Table 5 .- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, year beginning October

Item	Year beginning October					
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Beginning stocks						
Butter (actual weight)	94	154	234	114	111	323
Lard	117	66	82	57	143	42
Beef fats 1/	11	10	11	7	10	8
Cottonseed oil	121	158	137	193	393	1,016
Soybean oil	96	113	113	171	194	174
Peanut oil	5	4	7	18	10	4
Corn oil	10	11	18	12	12	16
Olive oil, edible	2	2	4	20	6	5
Total	456	519	607	590	880	1,589
Imports						
Olive oil	25	66	52	39	44	
Other	1	2/	2/	3/7	1	
Total	26	66	52	46	45	
Production						
Butter (actual weight)	1,657	1,701	1,472	1,389	1,621	
Lard	2,479	2,626	2,811	2,920	2,544	
Beef fats 1/	170	168	158	173	217	
Cottonseed oil	1,735	1,795	1,227	1,726	1,832	
Soybean oil 4/	2,032	2,065	2,726	2,611	2,852	
Peanut oil 5/	360	217	211	123	53	
Corn oil	225	242	243	223	258	
Olive oil, edible	8	2	2	4	7	
Total	8,664	8,816	8,849	9,168	9,385	
Total supply	9,146	9,401	9,509	9,804	10,310	
Exports (including shipments)						
Butter (actual weight)	6	10	42	3	14	
Lard	604	584	630	751	514	
Beef fats 1/	25	18	15	35	38	
Cottonseed oil	93	145	57	123	51	
Soybean oil	300	291	490	271	93	
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	225	128	272	167	316	
Peanut oil	44	60	53	27	1	
Peanuts (oil equivalent)	214	32	21	---	---	
Corn oil	2	2	3	2/	6/	
Olive oil, edible	2/	2/	2/	2/	---	
Total	1,511	1,272	1,583	1,376	1,027	
Domestic disappearance						
Butter (actual weight)	1,587	1,609	1,511	1,389	1,396	
Lard	1,912	2,022	2,203	2,078	2,139	
Beef fats 1/	147	149	147	136	181	
Cottonseed oil	1,604	1,671	1,114	1,404	1,158	
Soybean oil	1,491	1,646	1,906	2,150	2,463	
Peanut oil	103	121	127	103	58	
Corn oil	222	233	247	222	254	
Olive oil, edible	32	66	38	57	53	
Total 7/	7,099	7,516	7,333	7,539	7,701	
Nonfood uses	500	552	536	548	562	
Other fats and oils, food uses 8/	158	152	188	147	181	
Adjustments 9/	-39	-13	-43	-7	-33	
Use in food	6,718	7,103	6,942	7,131	7,287	
Per person, civilian and military						
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
Total (fat content)	42.9	44.3	42.6	43.3	43.5	
Butter (fat content)	10.6	10.5	8.0	7.1	7.0	
Other	32.3	33.8	34.6	36.2	36.5	

1/ Includes oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearine and edible tallow.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
3/ Lard from Canada.
4/ Includes oil equivalent of soybeans exported for crushing.
5/ Includes oil equivalent of shelled peanuts exported for crushing.
6/ Not reported separately.
7/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks of farm lard.
8/ Mainly babassu, coconut and palm-kernel oils.
9/ Adjusted for trade and changes in stocks of shortening, margarine and vegetable stearine.

Totals and per person computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 6.- Nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, year beginning October

Item	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Beginning Stocks						
Tallow, inedible and grease	325	356	279	340	340	363
Coconut oil	66	109	1/ 52	82	55	56
Other lauric-acid oils 2/	3	1	2	8	3/	9
Palm oil	20	35	1/ 21	19	24	18
Linseed oil	180	445	601	670	649	588
Tung oil	37	20	27	19	10	20
Castor oil	28	34	1/ 23	33	27	46
Cod and fish-liver oil	12	9	6	10	6	6
Fish and marine oils	81	85	1/ 73	89	86	85
All others 4/	25	20	29	35	27	32
Total	777	1,115	1,115	1,306	1,223	1,222
Tall oil	48	48	42	69	83	84
Production from Domestic materials						
Tallow, inedible and grease 5/	2,101	2,150	2,343	2,268	2,606	
Linseed oil 6/	823	775	887	609	501	
Tung oil	16	27	12	14	42	
Castor oil	---	---	---	8	13	
Cod and fish-liver oil	7	3	3	3	1	
Fish and marine oils	111	158	164	126	148	
All others 4/	16	21	25	26	34	
Total	3,073	3,134	3,433	3,053	3,346	
Tall oil	232	272	408	325	321	
Imports (plus production from imported materials)						
Tallow, inedible and grease	1	2	4	1	3/	
Coconut oil	598	626	697	546	565	
Other lauric-acid oils 2/	67	60	67	13	49	
Palm oil	88	58	75	85	35	
Linseed oil	5	3/	3/	3/	3/	
Tung oil	81	102	60	30	15	
Castor oil	134	164	191	162	193	
Cod and fish-liver oil	17	28	31	27	30	
Fish and marine oils	31	44	65	39	40	
All others 4/	31	37	51	30	38	
Total	1,053	1,123	1,240	934	966	
Total supply	4,904	5,371	5,788	5,293	5,534	

Item	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Exports, re-exports and and shipments						
Tallow, inedible and grease	372	495	509	720	1,070	
Coconut oil	12	23	39	42	16	
Palm oil	9	3	2	3/	---	
Linseed oil	8	15	26	19	4	
Flaxseed (oil equivalent)	92	49	78	55	3/	
Tung oil	13	8	7	1	3/	
Castor oil	3	2	2	1	1	
Cod and fish-liver oil	2	1	1	3/	3/	
Fish and marine oils	27	68	65	32	92	
All others 4/	11	7	9	36	57	
Total	549	672	737	907	1,241	
Tall oil	37	26	42	42	36	
Domestic Disappearance						
Tallow, inedible and grease	1,699	1,733	1,777	1,550	1,513	
Coconut oil	543	529	7/554	7/504	547	
Other lauric-acid oils 2/	68	60	61	21	43	
Palm oil	64	45	8/ 42	8/ 34	8/ 45	
Linseed oil	462	554	713	557	558	
Tung oil	101	113	74	51	47	
Castor oil	126	155	179	176	187	
Cod and fish-liver oil	24	34	29	34	32	
Fish and marine oils	112	134	149	135	96	
All others 4/	41	42	60	29	10	
Total 9/	3,240	3,400	3,638	3,090	3,079	
Tall oil	195	252	339	268	285	
Adjusted domestic disappearance 10/	3,468	3,730	3,912	3,435	3,410	
Per person, civilian and military						
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
Total	23.0	24.3	25.1	21.7	21.1	
Soap	12.1	11.3	11.0	8.5	7.9	
Drying oil products	6.1	7.0	7.2	5.9	5.8	
Other industrial products	4.9	6.0	6.9	7.3	7.4	

1/ Not comparable with prior stock data. These and subsequent data exclude quantities in Government stockpiles. 2/ Includes Babassu, palm kernel, and tucum kernel oils. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Includes olive oil, inedible and foots; oiticica oil, neats-foot oil, rapeseed oil, wool grease and other vegetable oils not reported separately. 5/ Apparent production (computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks). 6/ Includes oil equivalent of flaxseed exported for crushing abroad. 7/ Factory consumption plus loss. 8/ Factory consumption. 9/ Adjusted. See footnotes 1, 7 and 8. 10/ Computed domestic disappearance has been adjusted for changes in stocks and net trade of oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids and foots, and soapstock; net trade in soap; and to exclude food uses of babassu, coconut, palm-kernel and other vegetable oils.

Output of Castor Beans Up in 1953; Likely to Drop in 1954

Production of castor beans in 1953 is estimated at 53 million pounds, hulled basis, about double the year before. Planted acreage was up about 25 percent from the 1952 total of 120 thousand acres and the national average yield was greater. The largest increase in acreage was in Oklahoma, although all the other States producing castor beans also increased their acreage. In addition, New Mexico produced castor beans for the first time in 1953, planting 2,500 acres. Yields in California were not as good as anticipated because of unfavorable weather conditions at harvest time. Generally favorable weather conditions and good use of machinery contributed to higher yields than a year ago in Texas and Oklahoma.

Incomplete reports on farmers' intentions indicate a reduction in castor bean planting this year. A sharp drop in Texas and Oklahoma will more than offset increases in California and Arizona. The prospective cut in acreage in Texas and Oklahoma apparently reflects the sharp reduction in the guaranteed minimum price. In California and Arizona, alternative uses for land withdrawn from cotton because of acreage allotments may not be available to the same extent as in the other two States.

Prices received by producers for 1953 crop castor beans averaged around the guaranteed minimum price of 9 cents per pound, hulled basis. A year earlier, prices also averaged around the minimum of 10 cents per pound hulled basis. The guaranteed minimum price for 1954 crop beans has been lowered to 6 cents per pound, hulled basis. For the 1951-53 crops, farmers entering into contracts to sell castor beans to the Government, CCC, or its representative were assured of this minimum or the market price at the time of delivery, whichever was higher. This year, CCC will make no contracts but will offer to buy beans at the guaranteed minimum price. For the past two crop years, market prices have trended downward and have been below the minimum guaranteed level. Only a small portion of the U. S. supply of castor oil is from domestic beans, hence prices of imported beans tend to determine market prices.

In recent months, Brazilian castor beans landed at New York have been quoted at about 6 cents per pound, the same as the minimum guaranteed price to domestic producers for the 1954 crop. This is 65 percent below the post-Korean peak in April 1951 and the lowest since 1946. World production of castor beans in 1953 is estimated at 546,000 tons, 8 percent more than the year before and about the same as the record output of 1948. Production of castor beans has increased in areas of the world in which the crop has been unimportant or nonexistent, such as the Union of South Africa. Part of the Brazilian crop is harvested from uncultivated land and price at harvest time may be a factor in determining the extent of the harvest.

It appears that farmers who wish to grow castor beans should place primary emphasis on keeping costs at a minimum. Increasing "know how" in handling the crop, less use of marginal land and continuing improvements in seed should aid in reducing costs per unit of output. Improvements in farm machinery such as the harvester and the development (by the USDA in cooperation with the Oklahoma Experiment Station) of a small low cost huller for use on the farm also should tend to reduce production costs. The huller is past the developmental stage. Farmers now pay half a cent a pound for hulling.

NONFOOD USES OF FATS AND OILS

Nonfood Uses Down in 1953; Further Decline Likely in 1954

Nonfood uses of fats and oils (excluding tall oil and rosin) declined to 21.1 pounds per person in 1953, nearly a pound less than a year earlier and the lowest since 1938. The reduction was mostly in soap as drying oils declined slightly and other uses remained the same. Lower disappearance reflects increased competition from nonfat and low fat content. commodities as total use of soap-like and drying oil products was not reduced. Disappearance in 1954 probably will continue downward because of the slackening in general economic activity, and competition from other products is likely to continue.

Table 7 .- Fats and oils: Use in nonfood products per person, 1931-53*

Year	Soap	Drying oil products	Other	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average				
1931-35	12.1	4.7	2.5	19.2
1936-40	13.0	6.0	3.3	22.2
1941-45	15.1	6.8	5.1	26.9
1946	12.1	6.4	5.0	23.6
1947	15.4	6.7	5.2	27.3
1948	13.7	7.0	4.6	25.4
1949	11.7	6.1	5.1	22.8
1950	11.8	7.3	6.4	25.5
1951	9.7	6.8	6.8	23.3
1952	8.6	5.9	7.4	21.9
1953 1/	8.0	5.7	7.4	21.1

* Revised in accordance with data to be published in a fats and oils handbook. In previous tables, the fat equivalent of soap used in all manufactures was excluded from the soap category and included with "other industrial products". Now, only the soap used in synthetic rubber is included in the "other" category. Other changes in methodology have been made. These data do not include tall oil and rosin.

1/ Preliminary.

Use of Synthetic Detergents Surpasses Soap in 1953

Domestic disappearance of soap and synthetic detergents has stabilized at about 24 pounds per person (based on estimates of production by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers). However, Synthetic detergents continued to make inroads in the soap market and in 1953 disappearance of synthetics surpassed soap. (See table 10.) Use of synthetics has increased rapidly from about 1 pound per person in 1945 to 13 pounds last year. In the same period, use of soap has declined from 23 pounds to 11 pounds. These data do not include liquid soaps or liquid detergents. The AASGP reported that its members sold about 95 million pounds of liquid detergents in 1953, nearly double 1952 sales. Most of these are for household use. As yet, synthetics have not been important in the field of bar soaps.

Declining soap sales have, of course, been accompanied by reduced use of fats and oils in these products. Use of saponifiable materials (fats, oils, tall oil and rosin) in soap totaled 1,392 million pounds in 1953, down 6 percent from the year before and the lowest since 1923. Use of these materials in synthetic detergents totaled about 145 million pounds in 1952 (the latest year for which data are available), slightly lower than a year earlier but more than double the 1949 figure. Data are not available for years prior to 1949. This Census category apparently includes some items which are surface active agents but which should not be classified as detergents since they do not possess cleaning ability. Surface active agents include, in addition to detergents, emulsifiers, wetting agents, penetrants and dispersants. Most detergents are made from petroleum derivatives or coal tar products. Also, when fat is used in a synthetic detergent it has about 3.5 times as much detergent power as the same fat would have if it were converted to soap.

Downturn in Tallow and Grease Use Stopped

The postwar downtrend in consumption of inedible tallow and greases was halted, at least temporarily, in 1953 when 1,555 million pounds, 14 million more than a year earlier, were consumed. Use in soap continued to decrease but was more than offset by a sizable increase in fat splitting and a small increase in other uses. Tallow and greases have just about displaced all other hard and soft oils used in soap except for the low-priced foots and other secondary products. However, this has not compensated for reduced use of all fats and oils in soap (the major outlet for tallow and grease). Inedible tallow and greases also are used in plastics, synthetic rubber, nylon, lubricants and other products. In many of these end products, tallow and grease are consumed in the form of fatty acids obtained from fat splitting.

At present, there is considerable trade talk about sharply expanding consumption of these fats in animal feeds, but no data are available. The increase in reported nonsoap uses of tallow and grease cannot be accounted for by greater consumption in feed since such data are not reported to the Bureau of the Census and hence are not reflected in the factory consumption data published by that Bureau. If such use is increasing, then apparent production, which is computed as a residual from data on stocks, foreign trade and factory consumption, will be increasingly less than actual production. The Bureau of the Census hopes to obtain information on such use.

Record exports along with an increase in domestic disappearance in 1953 were greater than output--which also reached a peak--and stocks declined while prices rose. This movement appears to be continuing in the early part of 1954.

Drying Oil Uses of Fats and Oils Drop

Use of fats and oils in the drying oil industries (including secondary products and tall oil) totaled 1,011 million pounds in 1953, 2 percent less than the year before (table 12). The drop may reflect competition from nonfat and low fat content products as most economic indicators suggest that activity in the drying oil industries in 1953 probably was at least as high as a year earlier. The general level of economic activity was up in 1953, and so were paint sales. About the same number of houses were started and there was some increase in additions and alterations. Use of fats and oils in drying oil products is likely to continue downward in 1954, as the general level of economic activity is expected to average lower than a year earlier.

Small reductions were registered in 1953 in consumption of linseed, soybean, fish and castor oils. Use of tung oil, tall oil and other primary materials remained the same while use of secondary fatty materials increased.

Use of fats and oils in paints and varnishes has not kept pace with production of these products, as indicated by the ratio between factory consumption of fats and oils and sales of prepared paint (table 14). In 1953 the ratio was the lowest since 1946. An increasing percentage of the total paint sold is going into industrial products such as automobiles, refrigerators, furniture etc. and the amount of oil per gallon of paint used in such products is lower than in that used for house painting. This is primarily because different properties are desired. In addition, increasing quantities of low and nonfat content paints are being used in house painting.

The Agricultural Marketing Service has underway a detailed study of what drying oils are used for particular purposes by industry, the factors that determine whether a particular oil will be used, and desirable properties of the oils for each purpose. Similar information is being obtained for various synthetic products, such as synthetic resins and rubber and water-base paints. When this project has been completed and the report issued, a summary will be carried in the Fats and Oils Situation.

Table 8.- Wholesale price per pound of selected oils 1/

Year and month	Linseed oil, tankcars, Minneapolis	Tung oil, tankcars, New York	Soybean oil, crude tankcars, Midwest mills	Coconut oil, crude tankcars, Pacific Coast 2/	Tall oil, refined, tanks, works
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average					
1937-41	9.3	3/21.7	6.3	7.0	4/4.2
1949	22.7	22.4	11.0	17.4	5.4
1950	18.6	25.5	14.0	18.4	5.1
1951	18.9	38.4	16.8	18.5	5.8
1952					
Jan.-Mar.	17.7	40.6	10.7	12.5	5.2
Apr.-June	15.7	39.6	10.1	11.7	5.2
July-Sept.	15.3	38.8	11.3	12.9	5.2
Oct.-Dec.	15.0	36.4	11.9	17.3	5.0
1953					
Jan.-Mar.	14.8	30.2	12.9	20.5	5.0
Apr.-June	14.9	28.7	12.5	18.7	5.0
July-Sept.	14.5	27.6	10.9	17.4	5.0
Oct.-Dec.	15.8	24.3	13.2	19.4	5.0
1954					
Jan.-Mar. 5/	14.5	23.5	12.6	18.1	5.0

1/ For prices of inedible tallow see table 9. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted. 3/ Drums, New York. 4/ Not reported prior to April 1938. 5/ Partly estimated.

Table 9.- Inedible tallow and greases: Apparent production, disposition and price

Period	Apparent production	Factory consumption: In soap	Factory consumption: In fat splitting 1/	Factory consumption: In other products	Factory consumption: Total	Net imports(+) or net exports(-)	Stocks, end of period	Price per pound, prime, inedible tallow, Chicago
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
Average								
1937-41	1,167	965	N.A.	193	1,158	+ 2	321	6.28
1942-46	1,749	1,398	2/247	3/165	1,810	+ 25	233	9.24
1947	2,023	1,526	193	163	1,882	- 68	246	19.2
1948	1,940	1,451	185	145	1,782	- 87	317	16.0
1949	2,132	1,346	169	151	1,666	- 431	352	6.4
1950	2,272	1,363	229	215	1,807	- 534	283	8.8
1951	2,254	1,195	243	225	1,663	- 531	345	12.1
1952								
January-March	608	302	51	69	423	- 206	325	5.9
April-June	563	261	46	78	385	- 171	332	5.5
July-September	540	253	41	63	356	- 176	340	5.6
October-December	607	269	48	61	377	- 195	375	4.9
Year	2,318	1,084	187	270	1,541	- 747	375	5.5
1953								
January-March	664	275	58	67	401	- 240	398	4.3
April-June	692	246	64	81	391	- 307	392	3.9
July-September	643	214	63	65	343	- 328	363	4.0
October-December	678	285	67	68	420	- 321	300	5.3
Year	2,677	1,021	252	282	1,555	- 1,197	300	4.4
1954								
January-March								7.0

N.A. - Not available.

1/ Beginning in 1949, soap manufacturers were not required to report the consumption of fats and oils in fat-splitting when such splitting was merely the first step in the production of soap, the resultant production of fatty acids nor the subsequent consumption of fatty acids in soap. Instead, the reported consumption of fats and oils in soap included both the fats and oils used directly and those used in fat splitting if the fatty acids were used in soap. 2/ 1943-46 average. 3/ Residual.

Totals computed from unrounded data.

Table 10.- Soap and synthetic detergents: Supply and disposition, 1935 to date

Year	Estimated production 1/		Imports of soap	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories of soap 4/	Use of soap in synthetic rubber 5/	Disappearance			Civilian per capita	
	Soap 2/	Synthetic detergents 3/					Military excluding relief 6/	Civilian		Soap	Synthetic detergents
								Total	Per capita		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1935	2,800	2	22	2,824	60	---	---	2,764	21	21	7/
1936	3,064	5	4	3,073	65	---	---	3,008	23	23	7/
1937	2,976	10	4	2,990	68	---	---	2,922	22	22	7/
1938	3,148	15	3	3,166	60	---	---	3,106	24	24	7/
1939	3,336	18	3	3,357	75	---	---	3,282	25	25	7/
1940	3,231	30	5	3,266	67	---	---	3,199	24	24	7/
1941	3,832	40	11	3,883	84	1	55	3,743	28	28	7/
1942	3,615	50	4	3,669	59	2	120	3,488	26	26	7/
1943	3,507	75	8	3,590	59	22	350	3,159	24	23	1
1944	4,120	125	1	4,246	52	89	400	3,705	28	27	1
1945	3,662	150	3	3,815	129	94	400	3,192	24	23	1
1946	3,024	275	8	3,307	157	72	15	3,063	22	20	2
1947	3,637	400	1	4,038	138	47	40	3,813	26	23	3
1948	3,192	550	1	3,743	92	50	37	3,564	24	20	4
1949	3,004	815	1	3,820	80	45	41	3,654	24	19	5
1950	2,992	1,249	1	4,242	76	54	40	4,072	27	19	8
1951	2,488	1,434	1	3,923	69	101	79	3,674	24	15	9
1952	2,247	1,749	1	3,997	65	87	89	3,756	24	13	11
1953 8/	1,984	2,134	1	4,119	64	101	88	3,866	24	11	13

1/ Based on estimates of the Associstion of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Incorporated. Excludes cleansers and liquid soaps. Data for 1948-53 based on shipment-production relations in 1947, the last year for which data from the Census of Manufacturers are available.

2/ Based on factory shipments of 53 companies as reported in the Association's Sales Census who produced 79 to 83 percent of the United States total in census years, adjusted to a U. S. total basis.

3/ Includes only those with characteristics and end uses similar to soap.

4/ Beginning 1947 includes shipments in CARE packages. 5/ From Office of Rubber Reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation. 6/ Estimates based in part on data given in Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps for 1947. 7/ Less than one-half pound. 8/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Soap: Fats, oils, tall oil and rosin used in manufacture, United States, 1937-53 1/ *

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Hard oils (tallow class):													
Slow lathering:													
Tallow, inedible and greases	965	1,528	1,360	1,530	1,364	1,210	1,526	1,451	1,346	4/1,363	1,195	1,084	1,021
Whale and fish oils 3/	137	72	45	51	114	40	43	35	4/10	1	---	---	---
Palm oil	110	56	33	20	24	7	1	1	1	3	3	3	5
Beef fats	2	1	7	47	36	10	7	2	3	1	5/	---	---
Lard 6/	5/	5/	88	183	82	1	6	4	---	36	22	---	---
Total	1,214	1,657	1,533	1,831	1,621	1,267	1,583	1,493	1,361	1,404	1,220	1,087	1,026
Quick lathering:													
Coconut oil	373	140	142	132	59	185	511	417	282	257	197	204	174
Palm-kernel oil	30	1	2	4	32	19	7/	3	5/	7/	---	7/	24
Babassu oil	26	19	26	13	32	36	15	19	24	29	19	5	7/
Total	428	161	170	147	122	240	526	439	306	286	216	209	198
Soft oils:													
Secondary fats and oils 8/	190	190	270	303	364	335	227	181	156	174	149	137	128
Olive oil, foots and inedible	17	5	5	3	2	1	1	4	5	4	5	4	3
Soybean oil	15	32	15	3	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	1
Cottonseed oil	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	5/	1	7/	5/	5/
Corn oil	4	4	1	1	1	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Castor oil	2	2	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	5/	1	5/
Peanut oil	1	5/	5/	1	1	7	5/	5/	5/	5/	---	---	5/
Sesame oil	1	5/	5/	---	---	5/	5/	5/	---	---	---	---	---
Other soft oils 9/	9	7	4	2	---	2	1	5/	1	1	2	1	1
Total	241	242	297	333	377	351	237	190	166	183	159	144	134
Total fats and oils	1,883	2,061	1,999	2,311	2,121	1,857	2,346	2,122	1,833	1,873	1,595	1,440	1,358
Rosin	99	99	120	193	122	75	80	53	40	43	38	30	4/20
Tall oil	---	---	11	29	30	25	16	18	14	13	22	15	14
Total saponifiable materials	1,981	2,160	2,130	2,534	2,273	1,957	2,443	2,193	1,887	1,929	1,654	1,485	1,392

1/ Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents are believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other inedible products" and thus is excluded from the figures shown in this table. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes whale, herring, sardine, menhaden and other fish oils. 4/ Partly estimated. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Beginning 1941, includes rendered pork fat. 7/ Not reported by Census. Included in other vegetable oils. 8/ Includes inedible animal stearine, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots and other soap stock, red oil, stearic acid, and other fatty acids. Prior to 1943, estimated largely on the basis of reported total factory consumption of secondary fats and oils and derivatives, 1943-June 1947, total factory consumption of these items after subtracting estimated use of tall oil. Tall oil is reported by Census beginning July 1947. 9/ Includes "Other vegetable oils" as reported by Census and edible olive oil, neat's-foot oil, linseed oil, perilla oil and tung oil.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and Agricultural Marketing Service. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

* This table has been revised in accordance with data to be published in the fats and oils handbook.

Table 12.- Fats and oils used in all drying oil products, by kind of oil, 1912-53*

Date	Linseed oil	Soybean oil	Tung oil	Fish oil	Castor oil	Oiticica oil	Perilla oil	Other primary fats and oils	Secondary fatty materials	Tall oil	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1912	461	6	43	1/ 6	---	---	---	---	---	---	516
1913	603	4	42	---	---	---	2/	---	---	---	649
1914	510	3	30	1/ 4	---	---	2/	---	---	---	547
1915	502	5	34	---	---	---	2/	---	---	---	541
1916	526	1/ 10	58	1/ 7	---	---	2/	---	---	---	601
1917	471	1/ 10	41	1/ 7	---	---	1	---	---	---	530
1918	370	1/ 10	42	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	423
1919	458	---	51	1/ 4	---	---	5	---	---	---	518
1920	492	1/ 10	59	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	569
1921	519	9	38	14	1	---	1	---	---	---	580
1922	639	4	69	11	1	---	2	---	---	---	726
1923	676	7	82	16	2	---	6	---	---	---	789
1924	706	4	78	14	2	---	3	---	---	---	806
1925	725	5	87	19	2	---	6	---	---	---	843
1926	707	6	92	15	2	---	7	---	---	---	830
1927	759	3	85	18	2	---	5	---	---	---	872
1928	784	3	95	27	3	---	2	---	---	---	914
1929	784	2	110	22	3	---	6	---	---	---	926
1930	543	5	100	15	2	---	8	---	---	---	674
1931	475	10	91	27	2	---	12	2/	---	---	619
1932	356	13	75	20	2	---	12	2	---	---	479
1933	376	16	104	23	2	---	27	2	---	---	550
1934	414	15	115	26	3	---	25	4	---	---	601
1935	467	19	128	34	4	2	64	4	---	---	721
1936	481	19	119	41	5	3	112	14	---	---	793
1937	583	19	148	46	8	3	43	4	---	---	852
1938	485	22	91	31	6	4	42	2	---	---	682
1939	556	33	106	44	12	17	52	4	---	---	822
1940	585	46	67	47	25	15	20	4	---	---	807
1941	807	62	69	57	46	27	9	3	---	---	1,079
1942	819	33	12	32	63	9	3	3	---	---	973
1943	757	39	12	36	22	4	2	1	15	2	890
1944	688	37	10	47	90	11	2/	2/	27	7	917
1945	627	46	23	58	60	19	2/	3	32	7	874
1946	663	67	36	48	35	25	2/	8	39	15	934
1947	567	159	106	47	44	13	2/	6	44	32	1,017
1948	595	162	130	40	53	13	2/	7	46	36	1,081
1949	428	220	103	26	51	12	---	8	73	53	974
1950	590	213	109	33	66	12	---	24	76	75	1,198
1951	665	194	65	28	38	12	---	8	57	84	1,151
1952											
Jan.-Mar.	118	55	14	8	11	2	---	3	12	21	244
Apr.-June	142	53	12	8	9	3	---	3	13	22	264
July-Sept.	146	49	13	9	10	3	---	2	12	22	266
Oct.-Dec.	130	52	12	11	11	3	---	3	13	23	257
Year	536	209	51	36	41	11	---	11	50	87	1,031
1953 3/											
Jan.-Mar.	124	56	13	8	9	2	---	3	17	23	254
Apr.-June	136	60	12	7	8	4	---	3	18	23	272
July-Sept.	141	41	10	6	8	1	---	3	17	22	249
Oct.-Dec.	125	43	15	6	6	2	---	3	16	19	235
Year	527	199	50	27	31	10	---	12	68	88	1,011

1/ Estimated.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census and Fish and Wildlife Service. Partly estimated by AMS.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

*Revised in accordance with data to be published in fats and oils handbook.

Table 13.- Utilization of oils, fats and tall oil in drying-oil products, by type of product, United States, 1931-53

Year	Paint and varnish	Floor coverings and oilcloth	Resins 1/	Other	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1931	524	73		22	619
1932	405	58		17	479
1933	459	70		21	550
1934	506	68		27	601
1935	611	81		30	721
1936	654	101		38	793
1937	702	101		48	852
1938	563	84		35	682
1939	673	108		41	822
1940	652	112		43	807
1941	875	137		68	1,079
1942	775	116		82	973
1943	700	76		114	890
1944	694	85		138	917
1945	644	79		151	874
1946	683	88		162	934
1947	706	142		169	1,017
1948	766	167		149	1,081
1949	655	148	82	87	974
1950	776	153	105	157	1,191
1951	743	134	156	118	1,151
1952					
January-March	156	29	35	23	244
April-June	179	34	30	21	264
July-September	185	29	31	21	266
October-December	171	33	32	23	257
Year	691	125	128	88	1,031
1953 2/					
January-March	166	31	1/	59	254
April-June	186	31	1/	54	272
July-September	183	27	1/	39	249
October-December	173	23	1/	39	235
Year	707	113	1/	191	1,011

1/ Not available prior to 1949 and in 1953. Included in "other" category.
2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

* Revised in accordance with data to be published in the fats and oils handbook.

Table 14.- Paints and varnishes: Prices, sales, fats and oils used, and ratio of use to sales, 1935 to date 1/

Year	Wholesale price of prepared paint 2/ 3/	Sales			Factory consumption of fats and oils 4/		Ratio of consumption to adjusted sales 2/
		Actual 3/	Adjusted for price changes				
			Amount	Index 2/	Quantity	Index 2/	
		Million dollars	Million dollars		Million pounds		
1935	58	348	595	59	394	68	115
1936	58	398	680	67	429	74	110
1937	58	419	719	71	459	79	111
1938	63	348	550	54	358	61	113
1939	63	395	624	62	423	72	116
1940	64	413	642	63	435	75	119
1941	65	555	849	84	571	98	117
1942	68	530	784	78	566	97	124
1943	68	569	842	83	455	78	94
1944	68	618	914	90	556	95	106
1945	68	644	953	94	497	85	90
1946	71	795	1,121	111	530	91	82
1947	98	1,039	1,055	104	606	104	100
1948	100	1,054	1,051	104	567	97	93
1949	101	941	930	92	578	99	108
1950	99	1,128	1,136	112	707	121	108
1951	109	1,357	1,245	123	702	120	98
1952	110	1,354	1,228	121	667	114	94
1953	111	1,402	1,262	125	660	113	90

1/ Data computed from unrounded numbers.

2/ Index numbers 1947-49=100.

3/ From Survey of Current Business.

4/ From reports of the Bureau of the Census. Includes tall oil and glycerin. Beginning 1949, includes use in paint and ink vehicles as well as in paints and varnish. Most of the former is believed to have been included in the latter in earlier years.

Table 15.- Supply and disposition of flaxseed and linseed oil, 1927-53

Year Beginning July 1	Production	Stocks July 1	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Crushings
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
				Flaxseed			
Average							
1927-31	18.7	4.1	16.6	39.4	---	35.9	33.8
1932-36	8.9	2.6	16.2	27.7	---	25.0	23.6
1937-41	19.6	3.8	16.9	40.2	1/	35.8	33.9
1942-46	34.0	6.5	6.6	47.0	1/	41.4	37.1
1947	40.6	1.7	1.0	43.0	1/	35.8	30.1
1948	54.8	7.2	1.0	62.6	4.7	38.6	37.3
1949	43.0	19.4	1/	62.3	2.0	43.4	37.4
1950	40.2	17.0	1/	57.2	2.9	42.0	42.3
1951	34.7	12.3	1/	47.0	4.2	31.3	30.2
1952	30.2	11.5	1/	41.7	.2	31.5	25.2
1953	2/36.8	10.0					
				Linseed oil			
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	
Average							
1927-31	625	131	3	759	2	642	
1932-36	452	116	3	570	1	429	
1937-41	656	141	3/	797	11	580	
1942-46	721	206	86	1,012	4/123	699	
1947	595	144	14	753	4/ 42	573	
1948	737	138	2	877	14	482	
1949	728	381	3/	1,110	5	517	
1950	844	588	3/	1,433	26	728	
1951	609	679	3/	1,288	28	585	
1952	507	675	3/	1,182	3	559	
July-Dec. 52	284	675	3/	959	2	285	
July-Dec. 53	270	619	---	889	90	5/285	

1/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

2/ Indicated December 1, 1953.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ In 1945 and 1947 some linseed oil was imported by the Government for reshipment under Lend-Lease. As no duty was required, this was included by Census with the imports for consumption, but when this oil was shipped out it was reported by Census as re-exports. These re-exports have been added to exports to offset their inclusion in the imports for consumption data.

5/ Partly estimated.

Compiled from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census and from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Table 16.- Calculation of domestic disappearance of fats and oils, except butter, used in food, year beginning October 1953 with comparisons

Year and item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
1951						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil.lb.	2,448	2,295	1,624	1,411	7,779
Net exports	Mil.lb.	422	466	262	197	1,347
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil.lb.	+515	+240	-166	-297	+291
Nonfood uses	Mil.lb.	129	157	137	125	548
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil.lb.	31	29	40	48	147
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,414	1,462	1,431	1,435	5,742
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.0	36.2
1952						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil.lb.	2,507	2,181	1,645	1,430	7,763
Net exports	Mil.lb.	349	256	210	176	990
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil.lb.	+543	+279	-41	-280	+501
Nonfood uses	Mil.lb.	160	148	134	121	562
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil.lb.	47	24	54	56	181
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,502	1,522	1,397	1,470	5,891
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	9.4	9.5	8.6	9.1	36.5
1953						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil.lb.	2,522				
Net exports	Mil.lb.	409				
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Mil.lb.	+382				
Nonfood uses	Mil.lb.	139				
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Mil.lb.	26				
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded)						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,618				
Per person, civilian and military	Lb.	9.9				

1/ Includes lard, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearine, edible tallow; corn, cottonseed, peanut, soybean and edible olive oil. Production and exports include oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad. Net exports also include margarine, shortening and vegetable stearine, and shipments. Change in stocks includes vegetable stearine, shortening, margarine and estimates for farm lard.

2/ Mainly babassu, coconut, palm-kernel and sesame oils. Unreported disappearance of these oils assumed to be for food purposes, as well as factory consumption in food uses. (unreported disappearance is the difference between domestic disappearance, computed from production, imports, exports, and factory and warehouse stocks, and total factory consumption including refining loss.)

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 17.- Tall oil: Production, stocks, exports, domestic disappearance and utilization by classes of products 1941-53*

Year and quarter	Produc-tion 1/	Begin-ning stocks 2/	Ex-ports 3/	Domestic disap-pearance	Utilization						
					Soap	Drying oil products				Nonfood uses other 4/	Foots and loss 5/
						Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1941	50	NA	8	41							
1942	73	NA	16	57							
1943	125	NA	6	119	11	2	NA			106	NA
1944	158	NA	5	154	29	7	6/			108	9
1945	195	NA	5	190	30	7	7/			145	8
1946	202	NA	6	196	25	11	4			147	9
1947	200	NA	23	177	16	13	19			113	16
1948	249	41	28	214	18	22	8/9/14			127	33
1949	230	48	33	186	14	18	16	6	12	92	27
1950	310	59	36	287	13	20	16	8	26	172	32
1951	398	46	44	323	22	34	15	11	24	191	26
1952											
Jan.-Mar.	85	77	11	66	3	8	3	4	7	39	3
Apr.-June	76	84	8	67	4	8	4	3	6	40	1
July-Sept.	73	85	10	65	4	8	3	4	7	36	3
Oct.-Dec.	79	83	6	72	4	8	3	4	8	44	7/
Year	313	77	35	270	15	32	13	15	27	159	8
1953											
Jan.-Mar.	81	85	9	74	4	8	4	4	7	48	7/
Apr.-June	85	83	14	72	4	8	4	4	7	41	3
July-Sept.	77	83	8	68	2	8	3	4	7	40	3
Oct.-Dec.	76	84	12	70	4	8	3	3	6	46	1
Year	318	85	42	283	14	32	13	15	27	175	7
1954											
Jan.-Mar.		81									

1/ 1937-43 estimated from data for years beginning April. Production in 1937-40 as follows: 23; 18; 24; 34.
2/ Crude oil plus refined oil.
3/ Crude oil, plus refined oil; most exported tall oil is refined. 1941-44 designated as liquid sulphate wood resin.
4/ Includes unreported domestic disappearance (the difference between total domestic disappearance and total reported factory consumption including refining loss).
5/ 1944-June 1947, 25 percent of factory consumption of crude oil in refining; beginning July 1947, factory consumption of crude oil in refining minus production of refined oil.
6/ Included in "other products".
7/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
8/ Crude tall oil; refined tall oil not reported separately but included in "other products".
9/ Second quarter estimated from total factory consumption of tall oil and secondary fatty materials in linoleum and oilcloth.

NA Not available.

Compiled from reports of the U.S.D.A. and Bureau of the Census.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

*Revised in accordance with data to be published in fats and oils handbook.

Table 18.- Domestic disappearance of food fats, and fats and oils used in industrial products, year beginning October 1953 with comparisons

Year and Item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
1951-52						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	371	318	365	334	1,389
Fat content	Mil.lb.	299	256	294	269	1,118
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	287	338	302	291	1,218
Fat content	Mil.lb.	235	276	245	237	992
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	518	470	406	445	1,839
Shortening	Mil.lb.	378	398	413	384	1,573
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	283	317	368	370	1,338
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,713	1,718	1,725	1,704	6,860
Per person 2/	Lb.	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.7	43.3
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	327	372	325	324	1,348
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	225	223	243	244	935
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	263	295	306	289	1,153
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb	815	889	873	858	3,435
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.4	21.7
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,528	2,607	2,599	2,562	10,295
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.1	64.9
1952-53						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	351	321	385	338	1,396
Fat content	Mil.lb.	283	258	310	272	1,123
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	341	353	288	299	1,282
Fat content	Mil.lb.	278	287	234	241	1,040
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	510	482	444	428	1,865
Shortening	Mil.lb.	414	413	331	424	1,582
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	299	341	388	377	1,405
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,785	1,780	1,707	1,742	7,014
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.7	43.5
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	345	345	311	274	1,274
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	234	233	248	226	942
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	285	293	309	308	1,194
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	863	871	868	808	3,410
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.0	21.1
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,648	2,651	2,575	2,550	10,424
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.5	16.5	15.9	15.7	64.6
1953-54						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	383				
Fat content	Mil.lb.	309				
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	347				
Fat content	Mil.lb.	283				
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	471				
Shortening	Mil.lb.	492				
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	372				
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,927				
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.8				
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	361				
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	216				
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	288				
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	865				
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.3				
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,792				
Per person 2/	Lb.	17.1				

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Civilian and military. 3/ Excludes fat equivalent of exports and shipments of soap. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in January 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Total and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 19 .- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/				Stocks			
					December 31			
	Average 1937-41	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	1,780.2	1,203.0	1,188.2	1,424.9	105.2	27.1	72.7	281.7
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,223.6	2,567.0	2,612.1	2.123.0	127.2	104.2	211.0	74.3
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	213.4	146.3	183.2	233.2	11.3	11.2	11.8	13.7
Total edible animal fats	3,217.2	3,916.2	3,983.5	3,781.2	243.7	142.4	295.6	369.7
Corn oil	155.2	232.1	231.6	259.2	18.5	14.3	19.8	18.6
Cottonseed oil	1,471.9	1,417.0	1,717.4	1,864.3	271.9	479.2	745.5	1,258.2
Olive oil, edible	5.6	1.9	4.4	6.6	7.8	17.7	5.5	4.4
Peanut oil	87.2	181.2	105.0	58.2	16.9	11.8	6.0	9.4
Soybean oil	418.8	2,472.8	2,478.0	2,515.5	154.1	281.3	237.4	202.8
Total edible vegetable oils	2,138.7	4,311.0	4,536.5	4,703.7	469.2	804.2	1,014.1	1,493.5
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,167.2	2,252.0	2,318.3	2.676.8	283.2	344.6	374.6	300.2
Palm oil 5/	---	---	---	---	22.8	25.5	17.3	14.3
Fish oil	201.9	137.3	121.6	154.1	53.9	62.8	65.6	47.6
Whale and seal oils	35.9	6/	---	---	7/	.8	.9	8/
Olive oil, inedible and foots	6/	9/	9/	---	5.9	5.5	3.5	2.0
Coconut oil 5/	298.4	516.2	434.6	422.3	94.9	100.9	55.5	80.8
Total soap fats	1,703.4	2,905.5	2,874.6	3,253.2	460.7	540.1	517.4	444.9
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	7/	20.4	16.0	17.4	8.4	5.1	3.8	4.8
Linseed oil	277.3	258.8	545.3	493.3	655.3	698.2	671.5	551.3
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	5.4	7.3	3.9	4.1
Tung oil	1.3	12.7	22.5	41.5	39.0	15.8	15.9	30.8
Total drying oils	278.6	791.9	583.8	552.2	708.1	726.4	695.1	591.1
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	4.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	.9	1.1	.8	1.0
Sperm-oil 5/	---	---	---	---	13.2	24.9	18.5	19.6
Wool grease	8.7	11.5	8.5	9.0	1.6	.5	.3	1.6
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	5.4	3.2	2.1	1.4	8.4	9.3	6.5	6.2
Castor oil, No.1 and No.3 5/ 10/	90.4	58.8	57.9	48.8	21.4	17.7	22.0	45.0
Rapeseed oil	---	.8	.7	---	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.8
Other vegetable oils	63.2	37.3	20.1	31.0	15.1	21.8	17.6	27.7
Total	172.2	113.5	91.1	92.4	63.2	77.7	67.9	103.9
Grand total 11/	*8,659.5	*12,578.2	*12,575.1	*12,902.6	1,944.9	2,290.8	2,590.1	3,003.1
From domestic materials	*8,207.5	*11,941.1	*12,059.0	*12,409.2				
From imported materials	452.0	637.1	516.1	493.4				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Margarine 12/ -- Colored	2.4	829.1	1,156.2	1,228.0	6.7	10.8	17.3	14.9
Uncolored	351.9	211.7	129.7	63.8	3.6	3.5	1.9	1.4
Total	354.3	1,040.7	1,286.0	1,291.8	10.3	14.3	19.2	16.3
Shortening	1,422.4	1,402.7	1,611.4	1,674.7	103.6	101.4	93.7	93.9
Tall oil	29.6	398.2	312.8	318.5	46.3	76.5	85.0	80.9

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.
2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.
3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1953 totaled 1,812.2 million pounds.
4/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks).
5/ Beginning September 30, 1950, stock data are for commercial stocks only.
6/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
7/ Not reported separately.
8/ Included in Sperm-oil.
9/ Included in "Other vegetable oils."
10/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.
11/ Computed fron unrounded numbers.
12/ Stocks held at production plants only.
* Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1,149 million pounds in 1937-41; 546 million pounds in 1951; 519 million pounds in 1952; and 520 million pounds in 1953.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 20.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	Average 1937-41	1951	1952	1953	Average 1937-41	1951	1952	1953
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	3.8	.1	.5	.1	9.5	23.4	2.4	18.4
Lard	2/	2/	6.8	2/	272.7	742.1	693.3	473.1
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	3.8	4.1	4.5	7.1
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	2.9	3.0	19.6	15.4
Stearine, animal, edible	1.0	---	.2	2/	.3	2.1	1.1	2.4
Tallow, edible	2.9	.2	2/	2/	.2	5.8	11.3	19.7
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	.3	7.5	.1	289.4	780.5	732.2	536.1
Cottonseed oil	72.1	---	---	2/	11.0	61.4	105.2	75.9
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	.2	---	---	---	2.2	3.5	4.1
Olive oil, edible	48.5	40.5	45.6	44.9	---	.1	---	---
Peanut oil	16.1	---	---	1.5	2.4	63.4	15.0	.6
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	20.8	---	9.5
Soybean oil	7.0	---	2/	---	10.5	503.7	223.0	48.1
Soybeans (17.5 percent) 3/	---	2/	2/	.2	30.9	240.7	231.7	428.2
Stearine, vegetable oil, winter	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	2.8	2.1
Other vegetable oils	39.7	6.5	5.8	5.0	14.7	7.4	38.2	48.8
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	47.2	51.4	51.6	69.5	901.4	619.4	617.3
Soap fats and oils								
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.6	17.2	15.2	11.9	2.7	49.8	46.2	108.5
Greases	---	.3	.3	.1	4.5	76.4	84.8	180.5
Marine mammal oils	25.4	44.1	42.0	35.4	2.9	.5	.2	.3
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	25.7	3.9	2.4	1.6	---	.1	11.4	9.8
Palm oil	301.2	101.2	51.2	35.7	17.3	1.4	---	---
Tallow, inedible	7.7	3.1	.5	.5	1.5	461.1	663.5	1,016.6
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	169.9	118.6	85.1	28.9	589.3	806.1	1,315.7
Babassu oil	.4	31.0	1.9	---	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	48.9	14.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	362.8	112.8	118.6	137.6	33.4	39.8	38.1	13.1
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	566.3	409.0	405.7	27.8	2.8	---	---
Palm kernel oil	23.8	4.9	11.2	50.5	---	2/	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	2.4	8.6	.2	2/	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	779.2	738.2	540.9	593.8	61.2	42.6	38.1	13.1
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	351.7	2/	2/	2/	---	74.1	36.8	.3
Linseed oil	.1	2/	2/	2/	3.3	17.0	19.0	91.4
Oiticica oil	16.0	13.9	7.8	9.7	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	100.4	30.2	29.9	23.5	5.0	4.9	1.0	.4
Total	468.2	44.1	37.7	33.2	8.3	96.0	56.8	92.1
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	9.9	10.9	13.8	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	89.2	111.8	127.1	1.0	1.4	.6	.6
Castor beans (45 percent)	95.0	67.1	63.4	51.4	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	46.7	23.5	24.6	22.7	---	.7	.3	.4
Neat's-foot oil and stock	---	.8	.1	.3	.6	.4	.3	.4
Rapeseed oil	10.3	6.2	4.7	6.1	---	.2	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	4.6	6.2	9.1	---	1.2	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	19.0	.9	.2	.4	7.3	1.6	8.4	12.3
Total	177.2	202.2	221.9	230.9	8.9	5.5	9.6	13.7
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine 4/	1.9	2/	.1	.1	1.3	4.8	6.6	6.7
Shortening	1.4	2/	2/	---	8.0	12.1	9.9	14.4
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	1.9
Salad products 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	1.8
Soap	2.8	.8	.5	.8	30.8	34.9	32.2	29.5
Fatty acids	---	3.1	4.4	2.9	---	51.4	39.7	23.8
Total	6.1	3.9	5.0	3.8	40.1	103.2	94.4	78.1
Grand total 6/	1,984.6	1,205.3	976.2	998.7	506.3	2,518.2	2,356.5	2,666.1
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	1.7	43.5	34.7	42.4

1/ Includes shipments of butter, lard and manufactured products to U.S. Territories, re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ 1937-41, 15 percent. From 1950 through September 1952, 16.3 percent. October 1952-September 1953, 16.7 percent.

4/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

5/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, reports of the Bureau of the Census, and United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 21.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/					Stocks		
	October-January		1953		1954	1953		1954
	1952-53	1953-54	January	December	January	Jan. 31	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	364.1	409.8	106.0	108.2	118.5	85.7	281.7	294.0
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	998.3	779.0	270.0	208.0	190.0	241.8	74.3	75.5
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	60.2	83.0	15.2	18.8	21.3	13.2	13.7	12.5
Total edible animal fats	1,422.6	1,271.8	391.2	335.0	329.8	340.7	369.7	382.0
Corn oil	84.5	84.5	21.0	20.4	19.9	21.5	18.6	19.6
Cottonseed oil	912.7	968.3	211.1	232.2	234.5	806.3	1,258.2	1,335.7
Olive oil, edible	2.1	.7	1.7	.1	.5	6.4	4.4	5.3
Peanut oil	18.2	25.4	4.5	6.2	6.7	5.7	9.4	9.8
Soybean oil	927.0	904.0	231.0	226.3	228.4	253.3	202.8	242.4
Total edible vegetable oils	1,944.5	1,982.9	469.3	485.2	490.0	1,093.2	1,493.4	1,612.8
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	842.2	900.3	235.4	249.7	222.4	410.7	300.2	307.0
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	17.2	14.3	17.0
Fish oil	20.3	26.6	.7	4.7	1.0	59.4	47.6	43.1
Whale and seal oils	---	---	---	---	---	.8	5/	20.1
Olive oil, inedible and foots	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	2.0	1.8
Coconut oil	156.2	151.7	34.5	35.3	38.3	52.8	80.8	83.5
Total soap fats	1,018.7	1,078.6	270.6	289.7	261.7	544.1	444.9	472.5
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	5.6	4.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	3.8	4.8	5.0
Linseed oil	210.0	220.6	51.3	54.3	69.7	681.5	551.3	517.0
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	3.7	4.1	3.4
Tung oil	20.0	19.8	7.4	8.7	7.8	18.9	30.8	39.4
Total drying oils	235.6	245.2	60.0	64.3	78.7	707.9	591.0	564.8
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	.6	.8	.2	.2	.2	.8	1.0	1.0
Sperm-oil	---	---	---	---	---	11.2	19.6	20.1
Wool grease	3.3	2.0	.8	.4	.4	.5	1.6	1.5
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	.7	.6	.1	.2	6/	6.1	6.2	6.2
Castor oil, No.1 and No.3 7/	17.4	16.1	5.3	5.6	3.9	26.3	45.0	43.5
Rapeseed oil	1.9	---	---	---	---	2.7	2.8	3.0
Other vegetable oils	7.3	10.7	2.6	4.1	1.7	24.5	27.7	25.9
Total	31.2	30.2	9.0	10.5	6.2	72.1	103.9	101.2
Grand total 8/	9/4,889.1	9/4,845.2	1,200.1	1,184.8	1,166.5	2,758.1	3,003.1	3,133.2
From domestic materials	9/4,707.3	9/4,671.8	1,158.7	1,142.3	1,123.0			
From imported materials	181.8	173.3	41.4	42.5	43.5			
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Margarine -- Colored	443.7	10/	118.6	103.1	10/			
Uncolored	32.5	10/	8.0	4.2	10/			
Total	476.2	482.9	126.6	107.3	132.0	23.4	21.8	23.4
Shortening	578.3	637.2	141.9	139.9	132.5	88.0	93.9	92.0
Tall oil	105.3	100.5	26.4	24.6	24.5	85.6	80.9	82.9

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in Oct. 1952-Jan. 1953 totaled 860.8 million pounds, Oct. 1953-Jan. 1954 totaled 670.3 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)

5/ Included in sperm.

6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

7/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

9/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 237.1 million pounds in Oct. 1952-Jan. 1953; 236.3 million pounds in Oct. 1953-Jan. 1954.

10/ The breakdown between colored and uncolored margarine is not available after December 1953.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 22. - Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	October-January		December	January	October-January		December	January
	1952-53	1953-54	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54	1953	1954
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	---	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	4.6	0.7	2/
Lard	0.4	---	---	---	184.9	124.1	38.2	33.6
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.8	.4	.5
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	2.2	4.1	1.9	1.5
Stearine, animal, edible	---	---	---	---	.5	1.3	.5	.2
Tallow, edible	2/	---	---	---	3.7	8.4	3.7	.5
Total, edible animal fats	.4	.5	.1	.4	193.2	144.3	45.4	36.3
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	21.5	46.9	9.4	6.9
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.4	.6	.6
Olive oil, edible	16.2	16.8	6.1	3.2	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	1.5	---	---	.9	1.2	2/	1.2
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	22.0	.3	12.6
Soybean oil	2/	---	---	---	55.6	11.8	2.5	3.4
Soybeans (17.5 percent) 3/	2/	.2	.2	---	171.4	286.4	80.8	38.5
Stearine, vegetable oil, winter	---	---	---	---	1.1	.6	.5	.1
Other vegetable oils	1.3	1.4	.3	.7	11.7	16.5	3.3	3.6
Total, edible vegetable oils	17.5	19.9	6.6	3.9	264.0	386.8	97.4	66.9
Soap fats and oils								
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.6	7.5	2.9	1.6	26.8	51.5	16.0	12.3
Greases	.1	---	---	---	26.9	63.4	21.8	11.6
Marine mammal oils	17.0	13.6	3.6	.2	2/	2/	2/	2/
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	.7	1.6	---	2/	4.9	2.3	.3	.8
Palm oil	10.2	13.6	3.8	5.5	---	---	---	---
Tallow, inedible	2/	.1	---	---	237.8	347.4	98.3	77.6
Total, slow-lathering oils	30.6	36.3	10.3	7.3	296.4	464.6	136.4	102.3
Babassu oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	53.1	59.3	15.9	13.6	6.7	3.9	.8	.9
Copra (63 percent)	148.6	146.4	34.4	43.0	---	.1	---	.1
Palm kernel oil	10.0	7.4	1.7	.5	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	211.7	213.1	52.0	57.1	6.7	4.0	.8	1.0
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	---	2/	2/	---	.3	2/	---	---
Linseed oil	2/	---	---	---	1.4	110.8	57.3	22.3
Oiticica oil	1.6	3.7	1.1	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	5.7	17.8	6.3	3.8	.2	.1	2/	2/
Total	7.3	21.5	7.4	3.8	1.9	110.9	57.3	22.3
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	5.5	5.0	.9	.8	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	39.4	18.7	7.6	2.4	.1	.3	2/	.1
Castor beans (45 percent)	26.8	18.6	1.7	5.9	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	7.6	6.6	1.7	1.8	.1	.2	.1	2/
Neat's-foot oil and stock	.1	2/	---	2/	.7	.1	.1	2/
Rapeseed oil	.5	2.5	1.4	.1	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	2.7	1.9	.5	.2	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	.1	.1	---	2/	3.6	4.4	1.1	1.0
Total	82.7	53.4	13.8	11.2	4.5	5.0	1.3	1.1
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine 4/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.7	1.0	.3	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	2.7	7.9	2.0	.5
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	.5	.3	.1	2/
Salad products 5/	---	---	---	---	.5	.7	.2	.2
Soap	.3	.3	.1	2/	6.4	6.1	1.7	.6
Fatty acids	1.1	.9	.3	.1	14.0	6.9	3.0	.9
Total	1.4	1.2	.4	.1	24.8	22.9	7.3	2.4
Grand total 6/	352.0	346.0	90.5	83.9	791.7	1,138.4	346.0	232.2
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	76.0	13.7	7.7	1.5

1/ Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra. Does not include shipments.
2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
3/ October-January, 1952-53 16.7 percent.
4/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
5/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.
6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 23.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	February		1953	1954	
	1952	1953	December	January	February
All fats and oils	86	77	78	77	78
All fats and oils, except butter	59	61	64	64	65
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	100	79	83	83	84
Vegetable oils, domestic	60	67	64	62	62
Vegetable oils, foreign	79	97	89	88	83
Grouped by use:					
Butter	121	97	97	95	95
Butter, seasonally adjusted	119	95	89	92	93
Lard	64	44	88	85	88
Food fats other than butter	59	68	68	66	66
Food fats other than butter and lard	58	69	67	64	65
All edible fats and oils	99	86	86	84	84
Soap fats	45	49	57	60	63
Drying oils	90	75	68	67	66
Other industrial	64	60	58	60	62
All industrial	59	56	60	62	63
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	58	70	66	64	65
Refined	69	70	74	73	70
End products	80	83	84	84	81

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 24.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	February		1953	1954	
		1952	1953	December	January	February
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	253.00	170.00	105.00	105.00	102.50
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	143.30	218.75	219.50	218.75	205.00
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	67.10	64.50	53.00	52.00	51.40
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	4.23	3.90	4.02	4.00	3.89
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	3.92	3.54	3.66	3.64	3.47
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points*	100 lb.	21.88	20.25	18.25	18.38	18.50
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	10.30	11.00	11.00	11.10	11.20
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	3.05	2.82	---	---	---
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.90	2.82	2.99	3.03	3.17
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.78	2.63	2.81	2.83	2.97
				Oilseed Meals 1/		
Copra meal, Los Angeles 2/	Short ton	88.10	87.60	68.90	73.95	75.10
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis.	Short ton	83.50	78.25	65.25	68.40	67.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago.	Short ton	93.70	85.65	76.30	78.60	77.50
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	72.50	78.00	70.60	73.40	73.90
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	87.70	105.00	86.45	88.00	89.50
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	91.90	80.15	72.15	75.95	76.70
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	87.00	78.10	82.15	84.60	88.10
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	Short ton	74.00	64.90	71.60	73.75	77.10

1/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 2/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

* This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter. Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and records of Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 24.- Estimated production of fats and oils from domestic materials and oil equivalent of exported domestic oilseeds, year beginning October 1953 with comparisons

Item	Average 1937-41	Average 1942-46	1949	1950	1951	1952 1/	1953 2/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Butter (actual weight)	2,224	1,760	1,701	1,472	1,389	1,621	1,725
Lard and rendered pork fat	2,091	2,514	2,626	2,811	2,920	2,544	2,210
Edible beef fats 3/	225	197	168	158	173	217	200
Total, edible animal fats	4,540	4,471	4,495	4,441	4,482	4,382	4,135
Corn oil	173	221	242	243	223	258	235
Cottonseed oil	1,456	1,179	1,795	1,227	1,726	1,832	2,000
Edible olive oil	6	5	2	2	4	7	3
Peanut oil	87	4/128	184	190	123	53	
Peanuts (shelled), oil equivalent of exports for crushing abroad 5/	---	10	32	21	---	---	*140
Soybean oil	500	1,344	1,937	2,454	2,444	2,536	
Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports 6/	31	24	128	272	167	316	2,675
Total, edible vegetable oils	2,253	2,911	4,321	4,408	4,686	5,002	5,053
Inedible tallow and greases	1,303	1,782	2,150	2,343	2,268	2,606	2,650
Fish, whale and seal oils 7/	220	170	158	164	126	148	125
Total, soap fats and oils	1,523	1,952	2,308	2,507	2,394	2,754	2,775
Linseed oil 8/	361	579	726	808	554	501	
Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports 9/	---	10/	49	78	55	10/	625
Tung oil	2	8	27	12	14	42	50
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	8	13	25
Total, drying oils	363	588	802	899	631	556	700
Other fats and oils 11/	21	36	25	27	28	35	25
Grand total	8,700	9,958	11,950	12,282	12,222	12,730	12,688

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecasts based on December 1 crop estimates and other indications.

3/ Edible tallow, oleo stock; oleo oil, and oleostearine. Beginning January 1949, use of edible tallow in pressing is subtracted from reported production of tallow.

4/ Excludes oil equivalent of Argentine peanuts imported in 1944.

5/ 43 percent of actual weight.

6/ 9 pounds per bushel, 1937-46; 9.8 pounds in 1949-51; 10.0 pounds in 1952.

7/ Excludes cod oil and fish liver oils.

8/ Excludes oil equivalent of imported flaxseed.

9/ 19.8 pounds per bushel.

10/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

11/ Neat's-foot oil, wool grease, cod and fish-liver oils, and vegetable oils not reported separately by kind.

* Actual level will depend on CCC sales policy.

Compiled from reports of Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.